

## FAY TO REVEAL BIG MEN IN PLOT, OFFER TO FLYNN

Leader in Ship Sinking  
Conspiracy Seeks to Be-  
come State Witness.

## ANGERED BECAUSE HE WAS LEFT IN JAIL

Marcus Braun Tells of Meeting  
Gorlicar in Vienna, but De-  
nies Spy Charge.

Important developments yesterday marked the efforts of the United States government to run to earth the ringleaders in the Teuton conspiracy to destroy factories making munitions for the Allies and ships transporting these munitions.

Robert Fay, of the German Secret Service, offered to turn state witness. Fay made his offer in a two hours' conference with William J. Flynn, chief of the United States Secret Service, and, it is asserted, named men high in the diplomatic service of the Central Powers and men prominent in German and Austro-Hungarian circles in this city as his fellow conspirators. Part of Fay's story corroborates some of Dr. Gorlicar's charges.

Walter E. Scholz and Engelbert Bronkhurst, who were indicted along with Fay, Max Breitling, nephew of E. N. Breitling, and others are reported to be ready to join Fay as state witnesses if the government will accept them.

Marcus Braun, former Immigration Commissioner, denied the charge, made by Dr. Gorlicar, that he is a secret agent of the central powers. Braun declared that when he went to Europe, soon after the war started, at the time Gorlicar said Braun was acting as an agent of Germany and Austria-Hungary, he carried a letter of introduction from William J. Bryan, then Secretary of State.

Colonel General von Nuber, of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in this city, when told that Dr. Gorlicar charged that he, von Nuber, and Boy-Ed were the ringleaders of the Teuton secret service in this country, said:

"Let them prove it." He added the plots were not hatched by the secret service.

Result of Fay's talk with Chief Flynn yesterday, Fay will be taken to the Federal Building this morning for a conference with H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney.

Fay Said to Feel Aggrieved.

It is understood that Fay, who is aggrieved because his story has been allowed him to remain in the Tombs while he has been found for two of those arrested and indicted with him, promised that he would substantiate all his charges if granted immunity.

Whether immunity will be granted him or not depends entirely on District Attorney Marshall. Mr. Marshall so far has made it a rule not to promise immunity to a person accused of crime. Those asking for it have been told they would have to take chances with what might befall them in court.

The visit of Chief Flynn to the Tombs and his response to a message Fay sent to the head of the Secret Service, Fay also sent a telegram to John C. Knox, Assistant United States District Attorney, who is in charge of the prosecution of the German bomb plotters. Mr. Knox did not have time to call on Fay.

The government authorities here are inclined to place full faith in Fay's story, but he has already told by agents of the government and found to be true.

The government also expects aid from Bronkhurst, the man-of-all-trades at Dr. Lust's Naturopathic Sanatorium, but who is also an explosive expert and mining engineer, with degrees from German universities.

It is known that Fay is a man of dynamite to use in making bombs, according to Fay's statements. Bronkhurst has also been left to languish in the Tombs in detention, and it is beginning to feel aggrieved.

Fay Tells of Factory List.

Fay, the Secret Service man, says, declares that he was shown a letter in the Wilhelmstrasse, as the headquarters of the German secret service is known, bearing the signature of Dr. Herbert Kienzie, one of his alleged accomplices under indictment, addressed to Kienzie's father, a wealthy German clock manufacturer of the East Side, who is prominent in Hungarian circles. He denounces as untrue statements attributed to Dr. Gorlicar, former Consul of Austria-Hungary, that Braun was a paid agent of the Austro-Hungarian government and had acted as a spy when he was in England on his way to Vienna soon after the war started.

"I went over solely for the purpose of aiding Austrians and Hungarians who lived in this country, but who were not naturalized citizens, and who were stranded over there and had families here," he said. "I went to Washington to see the Secretary of State, and saw Mr. Phillips, one of the Assistant Secretaries of State. I tried to get the State Department to send money over to them, but couldn't, because they were not American citizens." Then I said to Mr. Phillips: "Then if the United States government can't send the money, I will go over myself with it."

"Mr. Phillips said that was a very undesirable thing, and when I asked if I could get a letter from Mr. Bryan, Mr. Phillips said he would try to get one for me, and he did."

Tells of Meeting Gorlicar.

"Now, when I reached London—I sailed on the Mauretania on September 9—I stayed in England only four days. I did meet Dr. Gorlicar in Vienna, at the Foreign Office there, as he said, but I did not tell him that I had spent time in England and was making a report to the Austro-Hungarian government or to Berlin, and I did not get any money from the German or Austro-Hungarian government. I can prove Gorlicar's statements are untrue, for when I talked with him I was accompanied by an actress named Magda Szeczy, now

## U. S. SECRET SERVICE TO RIVAL KAISER'S

The United States will have a Secret Service to match that of any European nation within the next twelve months.

The need of such a branch of government, in whose service would be included men in all walks of life, actually engaged in business or the professions or trades, as is the custom in Europe, was made obvious by the activities of the Teutonic agents here, who are said to number 3,000.

To make possible the creation of such a Secret Service Congress will be asked to appropriate a sum reaching into the millions.

These Secret Service agents, it is proposed, will not have any badges, cards or other means of identification. They will be carried on the payrolls only by number and their names will be known only to their immediate superiors.

## 2,677 HIT SAWDUST TRAIL

Billy Sunday Makes a New Record for Conversions.

Syracuse, Nov. 14.—What Billy Sunday declares is the greatest number of persons ever converted to Christianity in one day since 1,900 years ago, when St. Peter preached at Pentecost, walked down the sawdust trail at eight revival meetings here to-day.

Conversions totalled 2,677—nearly three times any previous record, and making a total of 3,496. Billy preached to 47,000 persons, and collections reached \$2,500, making a total of \$13,307.50.

## M'CALL SURE TO GO, POLITICIANS BELIEVE

Whitman's Secretary Will Serve Copy of Charges To-morrow.

William A. Orr, secretary to Governor Whitman, will to-morrow serve on Edward E. McCall, chairman of the Public Service Commission, a copy of the charges of the Thompson investigating committee, which allege misconduct in office, neglect of duty and inefficiency. McCall will have ten days in which to answer the charges.

It is not improbable that McCall will personally file no answer to the charges, but wait until a hearing is held by the Governor to present his defence. In answering previous charges of the investigating committee early this year the members of the commission went to Albany and personally filed their answers, and their hearings were begun the same day.

It was the general belief in well informed political circles yesterday that Governor Whitman, in view of the charges of the Thompson committee, must remove McCall. So positive was this belief that a number of persons discussed his possible successor on the commission.

The Thompson committee will resume its investigation to-morrow. It has not yet been decided who will be the next Commissioner to go on the grill, but the probabilities are that it will be J. Sergeant Cram.

## GIRL TRUANT FREED FROM JAIL BY JUDGE

School Head Criticizes Jersey Recorder's Action.

Lizzie Cassella, fifteen years old, of Netcong, N. J., who was sent to the Morrisstown jail on Friday for not going to school, got home last night. She was freed by County Judge Salmon. Meanwhile all Netcong is up in arms over the action of Recorder George P. Keech.

Sensitive about being put into the fifth grade with smaller children and being needed at home to help her mother, the girl and her father went to the Board of Education in October and asked that she be excused from school. If she wanted working papers, the board told her, she could have them, but they would not allow her to stay away from school only to help her mother, but in spite of their warning Lizzie stayed home. The truant officer arrested both the father and girl, and they were let off with a fine, which was remanded.

Continued absence from school led to a second arrest last Friday, and with Lizzie and her father were sentenced to twenty days in the Morrisstown jail. J. H. Hulsart, County Superintendent of Schools, declared Keech had exceeded his authority and that he should have notified the Children's Society first.

## BABY ABANDONED IN SURF

Watchmen Find Boy, Scantly Clad, at North Beach.

There is a pretty, healthy, four-months-old baby boy in the St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, waiting for some one to claim or adopt it. Detectives took it to the institution after it had been turned over to them by special watchmen employed to patrol the waterfront at North Beach.

While patrolling along the bulkhead Saturday night they heard an infant's cry from the water's edge. One leaped to the surf and found the boy, scantly clad, floundering in several inches of water. The tide was coming in, and in a few minutes the infant would have drowned.

## POPE GOES OUTSIDE VATICAN

Violates Papal Custom by Visiting Church Away from Grounds.

Rome, Nov. 14.—Pope Benedict has made an important departure from the custom of the Pontiffs by visiting the Church of St. Anna, adjoining the Apostolic palace, and thus going outside the Vatican precincts, according to the "Giornale d'Italia."

Since the fall of temporal power one form of Papal protest against the new order of things has been the seclusion of the Pontiff in the Vatican.

## \$40,000,000 FUND LEADS TO ALBERT AND BERNSTORFF

Went for "Vicious" Work Here in Four Months, It Is Charged.

## WIRELESS TRAIL TO BERLIN OFFICE

\$10,000,000 Receipt by Ambassador Exists, Says "Providence Journal"—Dumba Accused.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Providence, Nov. 14.—"The Providence Journal" will say to-morrow morning:

A vast sum of money, amounting to between \$25,000,000 and \$40,000,000, has been spent in this country in the last four months for propaganda work against the Allies under the immediate supervision of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Dr. Heinrich Albert, privy councillor, who describes himself to a "Journal" representative as the "fiscal agent" of his government.

"The Journal" has a positive record of the receipt by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert of at least \$10,000,000 in the time mentioned. A great deal of this money has come through the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and most of it has been immediately transferred to the Chase National Bank and other banks in which Dr. Albert and Ambassador von Bernstorff keep a joint account.

"The Journal" charges that not one dollar of this money has been spent for legitimate purposes, but that all of it is going for propaganda work of the most vicious description. One item alone—the maintenance of bureaus for dragging men out of munitions factories—amounts to many millions of dollars.

Separate Fund for Propaganda.

The cost of sustenance of the consular service of Germany and the expenses of the embassy reach the hundreds of millions through regular channels, which are in no way connected with the fund referred to. It is believed that the entire cost of propaganda work conducted by Austrian consuls and consular-general is financed from this German fund.

Dr. Albert was interviewed in his office, at Room 74 of the Hamburg-American Building, New York City, last Friday by a Journal representative and was asked point blank to state whether the financial transactions in which he has recently been involved covered legitimate operations, the character of which he could explain in general to the public. Dr. Albert immediately called in a secretary as a witness to the conversation, and then replied:

"I am fiscal agent of my government in this country and I am handling certain sums of money."

"Will you tell us," he was asked, "if you are the fiscal agent of the German government, how do you account for the \$10,000,000 receipt by the Guaranty Trust Company and a number of other banks in this country?"

"What is your purpose in asking me that question?" he replied. "I was told that the only purpose was to have him state, if he would so state, that whatever joint funds he and the ambassador were carrying and how they were being expended for lawful purposes."

Dr. Albert refused to make any statement whatever in regard to this matter. He was then asked if he would deny that he had received personally more than \$5,000,000 from his government in the last two months, and if he did not on September 5 receive through the Guaranty Trust Company the sum of \$2,000,000 for "accordancia" work. At this question Dr. Albert refused to answer. The question was based on a wireless dispatch received by the Guaranty Trust Company on September 5, through Sayville, purporting to come from the Legation of Berlin—really the Berlin Foreign Office—and which read as follows:

"Accordancia. Pay on application to Geheimrat Heinrich Albert, New York, two million dollars. Notify him. Let us know by wire when part of payment is done. Cable receipt of telegram."

"What do you mean by asking me a question like that?" Dr. Albert said finally.

"Wiederholend," said "The Journal" representative, "that 'accordancia' is a code word used by both the German Ambassador and yourself in communicating with Berlin and that it designates the particular account for which the money is to be expended."

Dr. Albert said: "I refuse to make any statement whatever to 'The Providence Journal' or to anybody else. I will make no statement, no matter what you print."

It was immediately after the exposure of the contents of Dr. Albert's portfolio on August 15 that he began to receive these great sums of money.

Government Has "Evidence."

Up to that time most of the peremptory demands for large sums from the Foreign Office had gone from Count von Bernstorff, who, within a period of a week, just before the breaking up of the German plot, got over \$3,500,000. The government has in its possession evidence of these large transfers.

On September 22 Dr. Dumba was also violently affected with a distressing financial shortage, and sent the following wireless message to his Minister of Foreign Affairs in Vienna from Lenox, Mass.:

"Wiederholend wenn ich zum sechszwanzigsten laufenden Monats nicht zur annahme der von hiesiger postverwaltung beifolgend von sechszwanzigtausend zweihundertachtundsechzig dollar fuer ungarische postverwaltung ermachte wird bin ich gezwungen diese ganzen betrag zurueckzahlen. Bitte bestaetigung dieses telegramms."

The translation of this message is as follows: "I reiterate my telegram of

## B. T. WASHINGTON DEAD; HIS LAST WISH FULFILLED

Slave Child, Whose Primer Pages Were Barrel Tops, Won World Fame.

## WEAK, HE JOURNEYED BACK TO DIE IN DIXIE

Educator, Friend of Presidents, Leaves Tuskegee as Memorial to Work for Negroes.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 14.—Kept alive only by the determination to see again his beloved South and to end his days among the people he had spent his life to lead, Booker T. Washington, ranked as the ablest negro in the United States, died at his home here at 4:45 o'clock this morning, just after completing a long trip from New York, where he had gone in quest of health.

He had often said: "I was born in the South, have lived all my life in the South and expect to die and be buried in the South." He had his wish.

Dr. Washington reached home but a few hours before his death. Accompanied by his wife, his secretary and a physician, he left New York at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon. He arrived here last night. His last public appearance was at the National Conference of Congregational Churches in New York, where he delivered a lecture on October 25.

A widow, three children and four grandchildren survive. John C. Washington, a brother, is superintendent of industries at Tuskegee Institute. The funeral will be held on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The news of Dr. Washington's death was received with the greatest sorrow at the famous negro institute which he founded and about which centred his life work. All the buildings have been draped in mourning and classes suspended until after the funeral.

## Negro Educator, ex-Slave, Was Moses of His Race

Booker T. Washington's long and stubborn struggle up from slavery ended at 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning, a few hours after he had returned, a dying man, to his home at Tuskegee, Ala. Surrounded by the splendid buildings of the institute which he had created, amid the hundreds of students for whose betterment he had spent his life, the great leader and educator of the negro race succumbed to arterio sclerosis, which had held him ailing for the last six months.

It was the longing of a weakening man to return to his home which took Dr. Washington South to die among his own people. For a month past his health had been in an extremely precarious condition. Accompanied by his wife, he came to New York, and for several weeks was under treatment at the Rockefeller Institute. On November 8 he was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. Here for a time he seemed to rally, and there was hope of at least a temporary recovery. Early last week, however, he became stronger and stronger. Friday he left for Tuskegee, a dying man. His wife and his physician, Dr. John A. Kenny, accompanied him.

Dr. E. P. Roberts, of 242 West Fifty-third Street, received the following telegram early yesterday from Dr. Kenny:

"Reached here with patient at 12:30 o'clock this morning. End came at fifteen minutes of five."

Stricken with an incurable ailment, Dr. Washington's close attention to his life work at Tuskegee Institute for so many years had taken its toll. Physicians had advised him to take a long rest as the only hope of prolonging his life. This he refused to do. He had been a part of himself that he could not tear himself away from it now. Even in the last stages of his illness his thought was not on recovery for rest, but on recovery for Tuskegee.

The longing to grasp again the control of the great school which he had nurtured and raised from its first lowly state, housed in an abandoned chicken coop, to its present grand and stately buildings and \$2,000,000 worth of property, never left him until his death.

Ambition to Study.

Fifty-three years ago a slave pickaninny stood in the door of his mother's one-room cabin, a slice of bread and molasses in one tiny, sticky hand, and asked:

"What's a school, mammy?"

His had been the duty that day of lugging the books of his master's little girl to the "white folks'" school. The bread and molasses had been his reward.

## SERBS HURL BULGARS BACK AT KATCHANK

Tetov Retaken—Ferdinand Appeals for Aid of Teuton Guns.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Nov. 14.—While by the sheer weight of German artillery the Serbs have been forced from their strong positions south of the Western Morava River, an official communication from the Serbian Army Headquarters, issued on November 12 and just received here, indicates that the retreat has not been as hasty as asserted by Berlin.

Instead, the report shows that the retreating Serbs have been fighting a rearguard action, like that of the Russians from Galicia last spring, has been largely at will, and only after the Serbs had inflicted the greatest possible damage on the pursuer. In all cases it has been in good order, and without losses of munitions and equipment, and all German and Bulgarian reports to the contrary are branded as false.

Thus, according to the Serb official report, fighting still continues at Izvaznitsa, in the Ibar Valley, and in the direction of Aleksandrovatz, all of which the Serbs claim as being in their possession more than a week ago. The Serbs also assert that German attacks in the Valley of Krivavreka and the Western Morava have been repulsed.

Germans Report Fresh Captures.

To-day's German official report, however, still insists that the Serbs are being thrown back along the entire front by the armies of von Gallwitz and Koenigs, and says that thirteen officers and 1,773 men have been taken prisoner. No specific mention is made of points reached in the advance.

Against the Bulgars in the south the Serbs claim to have more than sold their own, with victories in the Katchank defile, near Tetovo, and at Babusa Pass. So stubborn has been the resistance at Katchank, which the Bulgars had retaken based on Metrovitsa, that the Bulgarians have been compelled to appeal to their Austrian allies for the loan of heavy artillery with which to blast their way through the defile.

At Tetovo, in the mountains, a few miles west of Katchank, the Serbs scored an additional success yesterday and succeeded in occupying the town and capturing one gun and a quantity of stores. The victory is largely strategic.

## ARMY FORMING TO WIN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

General Smuts to Head Union Invading Force.

Pretoria, Nov. 14.—General Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defence, has been placed in supreme command of the military expedition against German East Africa. The government of the Union of South Africa has decided to send 25,000 men against the German colony, if necessary.

A recruiting campaign is being planned in the Union to raise volunteers for the overseas armies, as well as for operations in Africa.

## PATRIOTIC KRUPPS THANKED BY KAISER

"Fame as Armorers Brightened by Social Work."

Berlin, Nov. 14.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Emperor William, on thanking the Krupp Steel Company for its gift of \$5,000,000 to the relief fund for the families of soldiers who have died on the battlefield, said, according to the Overseas News Agency:

"It is a new proof of the patriotic mind. It is worthy of the great name of Krupp, whose fame as German armorers is brightened by this splendid initiative in social welfare, and this willingness to make sacrifices."

## WILSON MAY PROTEST PURSUIT OF VINLAND

Rumors That United States Warships Warned British Cruiser.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 14.—The administration is awaiting official information on the steamer Vinland, which was chased down the Atlantic coast yesterday by a British cruiser. The status of the ship and the exact action of the cruiser are in doubt. Each question must involve an international complication.

The ship has not been transferred to American registry, it was stricken before it was the vessel is not entitled to American protection, State Department officials say, although application for her transfer has been made.

There are rumors that the cruiser held so close to the three-mile line that she was warned by American warships of Hampton Roads. Should it prove that the cruiser actually invaded American waters a sharp warning to England is expected.

## PRINCE ALBERT AGAIN ILL

King George's Second Son Suffering from Gastric Disorder.

London, Nov. 14.—Prince Albert, second son of King George, is suffering from an obstinate gastric disorder, and will have to stay in London a few weeks to undergo special treatment.

Prince Albert, who is a midshipman in the British navy, was stricken with appendicitis in August, 1914. After undergoing an operation he rejoined his ship in February last. He is twenty years old.

Peace Congress Put Off

"Unfavorable Circumstances" Delay Berne Conference Until 1916.

Lucerne, Nov. 14.—The International Congress called to study fundamental bases for peace, which was expected to open at Berne on December 14, has been postponed until after the new year.

The reason given for the postponement is that circumstances are not yet favorable.

## 5,000 NEW RUSSIAN BANKS

Government Opening Savings Institutions in Postoffices.

Petrograd, Nov. 14.—The Russian government is opening five thousand new savings banks in connection with post-offices.

## French Guns Pound Day and Night Clearing Way for New Offensive

Great Drive Has Not Ceased, Says Tribune Correspondent After Visit to Artois—Germans Cling Desperately to Vimy Slopes.

By FRED B. PITNEY.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Nov. 14.—The great French offensive has not by high escarpments. It was these gullies that made the strength of the position for the Germans and the difficulty for the French. On the eastern side of the September battle ground is a long, low crest called the "Crête de Vimy," which is in the form of a great arc facing west, and stretches from Givenchy, on the north, south through Givenchy en Gohelle and Thelus, almost to Arras.

Ground Rolls Up to Crest.

From the western valley the ground rolls up to the crest, whence it slopes slowly away to the great plain of Douai. West of Crête de Vimy, and pointing toward it like the outstretched fingers of a huge hand, is a series of "massives," high, steep-sided, cliff-like hills, with deep, narrow valleys between. Notre Dame de Lorette is one of these "massives," while in the valleys lie Ablain, St. Nazaire and Carency, and where two valleys come together in front of Ablain, under the Crête de Vimy, is Souchez. Further south, Neuville St. Vaast lies in front of La Targette, at the debouchment of another valley.

Givenchy, Notre Dame de Lorette, Ablain, Carency, Souchez, the Massif of Mont St. Eloi, La Targette and Neuville St. Vaast mark the culminating points of the great fight which has brought the Germans to the precarious position in which they now are. A few months, in some cases only a few weeks, ago all these positions were in the hands of the Germans. The French most advanced lines were in the lièvre of the Bois de Bouvigny, well behind the spurs of Notre Dame de Lorette. One saw the German trenches creeping up over the chalk cliffs of Notre Dame and looked down on Ablain, Carency, Souchez, La Targette and Neuville.

Now those trenches face the other way. They are no longer turned against the French lines on the border of the Bois de Bouvigny, but against the Germans on the far side of the Crête de Vimy.

Soldiers Await the Order.

Many times in the course of my visit I saw the soldiers run from shelters to positions in the trenches, and peer eagerly through the crevices or cautiously over the tops of the trenches, watching the results of a particularly violent cannonade, as though they, too, expected at any minute the order to charge the German lines.

I returned to Paris more impressed than ever by the qualities of the French soldier, convinced beyond argument that the offensive had not ceased and understanding from the study of the ground how criminal would be the waste of life in another attack on a grand scale when a little patience under methods in use will achieve the result at the expense of not one per cent in blood.

This Artois country bears a close resemblance to the Champagne district. It is of the same chalk formation, and like the Champagne, the characteristic of the country is its low, rolling hills, averaging something under 600 feet in height. But scattered among these hills are a few narrow valleys cut in like deep gullies, bordered

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## AUSTRIAN AIRMEN KILL 30 PERSONS IN VERONA RAD

Wound 49 Others with Bombs in Principal Square of Venetian City.

Rome, Nov. 14.—Thirty persons are dead in Verona as a result of three Austrian aeroplanes dropping bombs on the city. Thirty other persons were seriously wounded and nineteen slightly injured.

The bombs of the aircraft found most of their victims in the principal square of the city, where citizens and peasants from the outlying districts were attending the market. Nineteen persons were killed by one bomb.

The aeroplanes visited various parts of the city, but none of the missiles dropped by them fell near any of the military buildings.

This is the second time Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes have made a raid on the fortified city of Verona. Last July an Austrian aviator dropped about a dozen bombs on the city and escaped, notwithstanding a fire directed at him by the forts of the city.

Verona is the nearest important Venetian town to the Austrian border, being only twenty-five miles from the frontier in the Valley of the Adige, and on account of the valuable art treasures and medieval palaces it contains, it has been the goal of Austrian aviators ever since Italy entered the war. Venice, richer still in treasures, is about twice as far from the Austrian aeroplane base as Verona.

Next to Venice, Verona is the most important town of Venetia. It was strongly fortified by the Austrians early in the nineteenth century, when it belonged to the central empire, and now the Austrians' own defences are being used against them. In times of peace the Verona garrison consists of 6,000 men, a force which has been augmented since the war began.

To lovers of Shakespeare, Verona holds interest as the reputed home of Romeo and Juliet. The tomb of Juliet and the supposed residence of the Capuleti are visited yearly by thousands of tourists. The great Roman amphitheatre, the Piazza delle Erbe, the ancient forum, the fifteenth century Palazzo del Consiglio, and the Piazza del Signori and the Prefettura, formerly the residence of the Scaligers, are among the other chief points of interest in Verona. All of these are so prominently situated that they offer tempting targets for hostile aeroplanes.

## NOT DYNAMITE FRIGHTENS POLICE

But Packages Sent to Lansing Were Correctly Labelled.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 14.—The Washington police had the thrill of their lives when ten small packages, addressed to Secretary of State Robert Lansing and marked "not dynamite," were received at an express office here to-day. Detective Headquarters sent an expert in infernal machines to examine them. They were removed to the middle of a vacant lot and one of them carefully opened. The label proved to be correct. The box contained nothing more deadly than a handful of broken stone. The other nine proved to be similarly charged. They were sent from Baltimore, presumably by a crank anxious for publicity.

## SANK ANCONA, SAYS VIENNA; DEFENDS ACT

Declares Liner Fled—Denies Firing on Survivors.

NO WARNING, ROME INSISTS

Note to Neutral Powers Says That Lifeboats Were Flashed.

## NINE AMERICANS LOST

More than 200 Went Down—Italian Press Demands War on Germans.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.), Nov. 14.—The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty announced officially to-day that the Italian steamship Ancona attempted to escape at full speed after a warning shot had been fired across her bow, and that the vessel only stopped after being shelled several times by an Austrian submarine, says the Overseas News Agency.

The submarine commander, it is further asserted, allowed the Ancona's passengers and crew forty-five minutes to abandon ship, after which the vessel was torpedoed, sinking three-quarters of an hour later. The report that the submarine fired on the lifeboats is denied.

The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty declares that the foreign press had spread false rumors regarding the Ancona incident, and continues:

"The submarine fired one shot in front of the Ancona's prow, whereupon the steamer fled at full speed, in accordance with the order issued by the Italian authorities, which instructs ship commanders to flee or to sink the submarine. The submarine pursued the steamer and continued firing, but the vessel stopped only after being hit several times."

"The submarine allowed forty-five minutes for the passengers and crew to abandon the steamer, on board of which panic reigned, but only a small number of boats were lowered, and these were occupied principally by the crew."

"A great number of boats, probably sufficient to save all the passengers, remained unoccupied."

"After a period of fifty minutes, and as another steamer was approaching, the submarine submerged and torpedoed the Ancona, which sank after an additional forty-five minutes."

"If any of the passengers lost their lives this was due to the fault of the crew, because the steamer tried to escape after it had received orders to stop, and then the crew only saved themselves and not the passengers."

"Reports published in the foreign press that the submarine fired on the Ancona's lifeboats are mendacious inventions. When the steamer stopped the submarine ceased firing."

## Austrian Defence Cabled to Washington Embassy

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty's statement regarding the sinking of the Ancona, made public through the Overseas News Agency at Berlin, was cabled by the Admiralty to-night to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here.

## Nine Americans Lost, Rome Office Reports

Rome, Nov. 14.—So far as Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, has been able to ascertain from the official reports received through the Italian government and from the British consuls at Bizerta and Tunis, the following American citizens were on the Ancona: Dr. Cecile L. Greil, Alexander Patavito and his wife and four children, Mrs. Francesco Mascolo Lamura, Pasquale Laurino and Giuseppe Torrisi and his wife. Of these only Mrs. Greil and Torrisi are among the survivors.

Of ten Americans who were on the Ancona when she was sunk by a submarine off the Tunisian coast only one was saved, according to a statement issued to-day by the Italian Emigration Office. The statement adds that out of 207 passengers and crew of the Ancona only 299 were saved.

The Italian government has sent an official communication to the neutral governments denying that the Ancona carried arms or contraband or persons in belligerent military service, and that there were any circumstances justifying such an attack as a necessity of war.

The note declares that the submarine began to cannonade the Ancona without any previous warning or blank shot, and fired without respite at the wireless apparatus, the decks and even at the boats, in which case that out of 207 passengers and crew of the Ancona only 299 were saved.

"Many of these," adds the note, "were killed or wounded, while many who approached the sinking ship were driven off by the submarine. Thus nearly 200 people were drowned."

The press is urging the government no longer to tolerate the sinking of Italian steamers by German submarines flying the Austrian flag. A declaration of war against Germany is demanded, as well as a policy of reprisals. One course suggested is that German prop-

## Big Men for Big Events

With bigger events happening every day in the world of finance than used to happen in a year of normal conditions, it takes men of big viewpoint to interpret their relation to American finance in particular.

## Francis W. Hirst

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